



PHD CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Analysis of States' Budget

2021 - 22



PHD RESEARCH BUREAU
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April 2021

**PHD RESEARCH BUREAU
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Analysis of States' Budgets 2021-22



Shri Sanjay Aggarwal
President

Over the years, Indian states have been increasing the size of the budget for economic growth and infrastructural development. FY2020-21 has been a difficult year for the Indian economy as a whole due to the daunting impact of COVID-19. This has resulted into the weaker production activities across the country, it has also plummeted the revenue generation and finances as well. Despite this, Indian states have adopted a calibrated approach to overcome the daunting impact of COVID-19. The states have announced their respective budgets for FY2022 with a significant focus on healthcare, agriculture, social welfare, infrastructure development and employment generation. Majority of Indian states, in consonance with the Union Budget FY2021-22, have not proposed any new taxes to reduce the tax burden on consumers and rejuvenate demand and economic activities.



Shri Pradeep Multani
Senior Vice President

In the wake of pandemic COVID-19, the state budgets 2021-22 have proactively focused on overall development, with a major impetus on healthcare, boosting employment, reviving the economic activity, rejuvenating the infrastructure development, bolstering the social welfare, spurring the manufacturing sector, strengthening the agriculture sector, and revitalizing the services sector. The states' budgets have provisioned for accelerating the inoculation drive against COVID-19, escalating the urban development, protecting the vulnerable, empowering women and promoting health and education in each state. The State Governments have proactively adopted digitization to announce their respective budgets for FY2021-22.



Shri Saket Dalmia
Vice President

The daunting impact of COVID-19 has caused a substantial decline in the industrial, economic and business activities. At this juncture, the state governments have been undertaking the bulk of public spending in a bid to spur economic activity. Hence, State budgets are very important from growth perspective, because the spending undertaken by the states tends to reap multiplier effect by manifold for the holistic development of economy. States which have budgeted the highest increases in total expenditure for FY 2021-22 are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh.



Shri Saurabh Sanyal
Secretary General

The states have announced and proposed several steps in the direction of growth to promote infrastructure development, social welfare, health and education, women empowerment, among others. The real benefits for the citizens of each state would accrue only when one is able to motivate various functionaries of the government for efficient execution and their continued commitment towards the cause of the government.



Analysis of States' Budgets 2021-22

Executive Summary

The Union Budget 2021-22 presented by Mrs Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Finance Minister has been a historic budget, considering the aspirations of all sections of the society for the improvement of standards of living and ease of doing business in industry across the segments. The focus of budget on six pillars, including Health and Well-Being, Physical and Financial capital and infrastructure, Inclusive Development for Aspirational India, Reinvigorating Human Capital, Innovation and Research & Development, and Minimum Government, and Maximum Governance is highly encouraging and would go a long way to build a New India.

The counter cyclical fiscal policy adopted by the Government to rejuvenate the economic growth and development in the country with increased fiscal deficit for the year 2021-22 at 6.8% is highly appreciable. It is being hoped that the fiscal consolidation be in line by 2025-26.

Ensuing the trail blaze of the Centre, towards presenting a paperless budget for FY 2021-22, the states also adopted the digitized mode for presenting their respective budgets for FY 2021-22. In the wake of COVID-19, the State governments have boldly launched the reform measures to diminish the impact of daunting pandemic in their respective regions.

Due to COVID-19, there has been a comparative decline in the industrial, economic and business activities. At this juncture, the state governments have been undertaking the bulk of public spending in a bid to spur economic activity. Hence, State budgets are very important from growth perspective, because the spending undertaken by the states tends to reap multiplier effect by manifold for the holistic development of economy. States which have budgeted the highest increases in total expenditure for FY 2021-22 are Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat.

The state budgets 2021-22 have proactively focused on overall development, bolstering the social welfare, spurring the manufacturing sector, strengthening the agriculture sector, vitalizing the services sector and rejuvenating the infrastructure activity. The state budgets have provisioned for accelerating the healthcare development, employment generation, protecting the vulnerable, empowering women and promoting education in each state.

Analysis of States' Budgets 2021-22

1. Snapshot of States' Budgets 2021-22

The state governments announced their state budgets for 2021-22 making allocations in important areas relating to socio-economic welfare. A summary of the state budget highlights is given below:

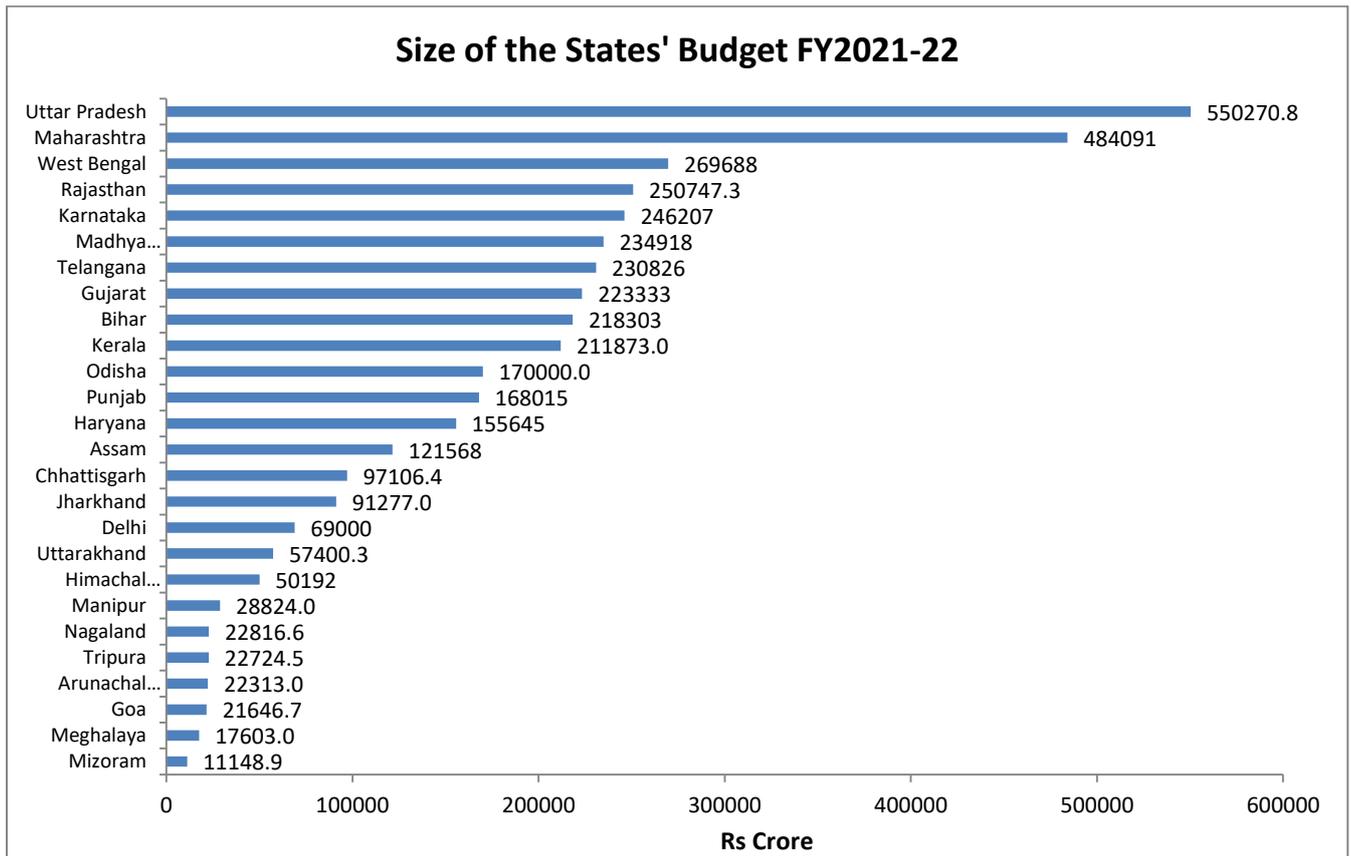
Table 1: Budgets at a glance (in Rs Crore)

S.No.	States	Estimated Revenue	Estimated Expenditure
1	Arunachal Pradesh	22581	22313
2	Assam	120554.9	121568
3	Bihar	218502.7	218303
4	Chhattisgarh	97145.4	97106.4
5	Delhi	63355	69000
6	Goa	-	21646.7
7	Gujarat	218720.4	223333
8	Haryana	151794.4	155645
9	Himachal Pradesh	48800	50192
10	Jharkhand	91277	91277
11	Karnataka	243734	246207
12	Kerala	205596	211873
13	Madhya Pradesh	233783	234918
14	Maharashtra	493885	484091
15	Manipur	26024	28824
16	Meghalaya	17509	17603
17	Mizoram	11148.9	11148.9
18	Nagaland	22451.3	22816.6
19	Odisha	167000	170000
20	Punjab	162599	168015
21	Rajasthan	250832.02	250747.3
22	Telangana	225477	230826
23	Tripura	21451.1	22724.5
24	Uttar Pradesh	506181.8	550270.8
25	Uttarakhand	57024.2	57400.3
26	West Bengal	269685.8	269688

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from different state budgets for 2021-22 and other sources

Analysis of States' Budgets 2021-22

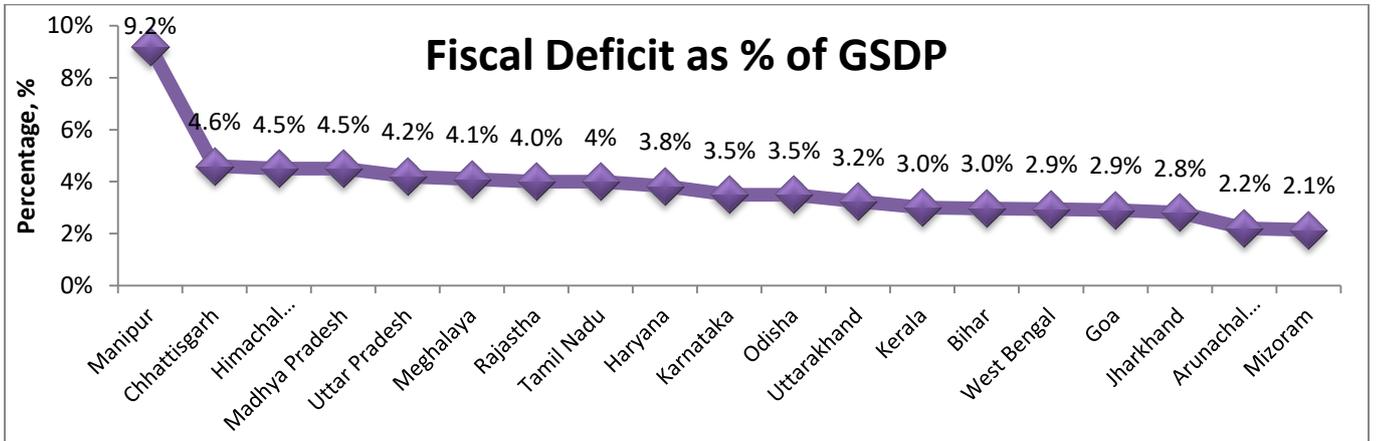
Uttar Pradesh has the largest size of the budget for FY2021-22 of Rs 550270.8 crore followed by Maharashtra with a size of budget of Rs 484091 crores, West Bengal with a budget expenditure of Rs 269687.8 crore. Mizoram has the smallest size of the budget for FY2021-22 of Rs 11148.9 crore.



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber

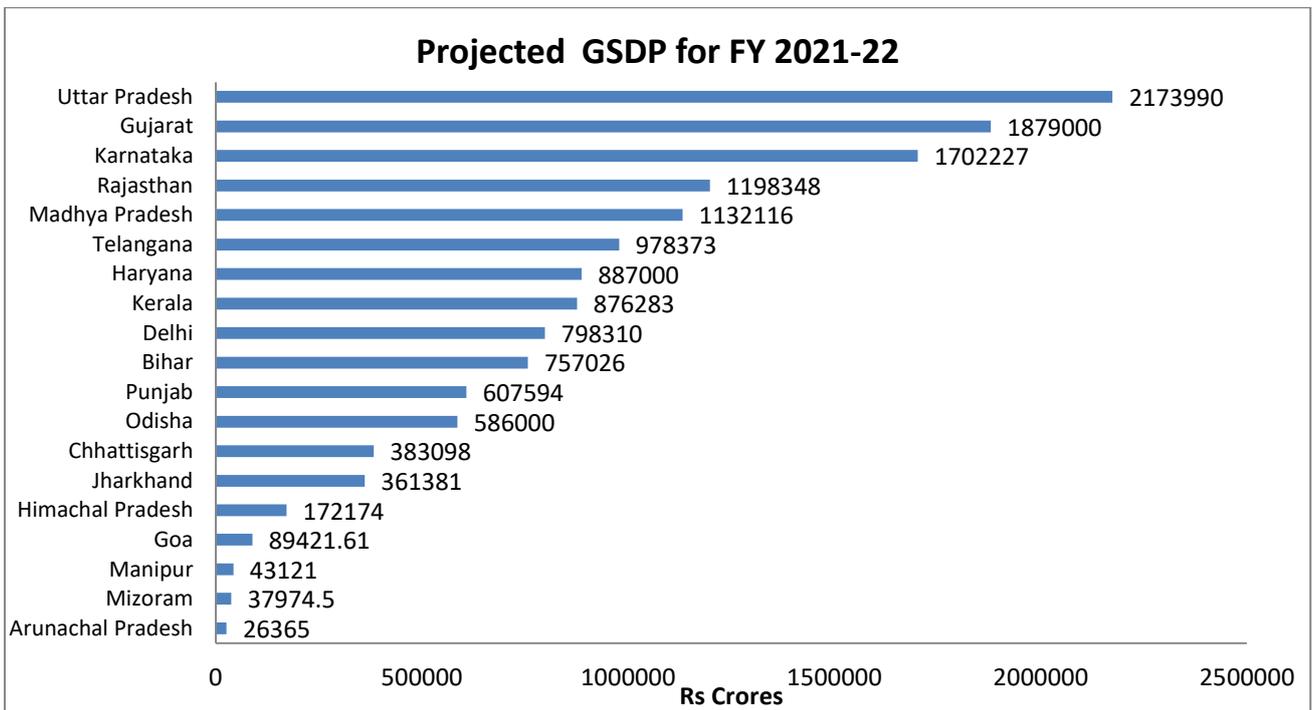
The figure depicts the fiscal deficit as percentage of GDP. Manipur state budget has estimated the highest fiscal deficit of 9.2% for FY2021-22 and Mizoram has estimated a contained fiscal deficit of 2.1% for FY 2021-22.

Analysis of States' Budgets 2021-22



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber

The following chart describes the projections for GSDP for FY 2021-22 in the respective states' budgets. Uttar Pradesh's budget has estimated the highest GSDP at current prices for FY 2021-22 of Rs 2173990 crores. The lowest GSDP at current prices is estimated for Arunachal Pradesh for FY 2021-22 of Rs 26365 crores.



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber

The following table illustrates the comparison of fiscal deficit and budgeted expenditure proportionate to GSDP. Arunachal Pradesh has the highest share of budgeted expenditure in GSDP of 84.6% followed by Manipur with a share of 66.8%. Himachal Pradesh has the highest share of budget expenditure in GSDP of 29.2%, among the northern states of India. Delhi has the lowest

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share of 8.6%. Uttar Pradesh's GSDP has a highest share in India's GDP of 9.8%, followed by Gujarat's share of 8.4%.

S.No.	State	Fiscal Deficit	GSDP as % of GDP	Total Budgeted Expenditure as % of GSDP
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2.20%	0.1%	84.6%
2	Bihar	2.97%	3.4%	28.8%
3	Chhattisgarh	4.60%	1.7%	25.3%
4	Delhi	-	3.6%	8.6%
5	Goa	2.96%	0.4%	24.2%
6	Gujarat	-	8.4%	11.9%
7	Haryana	3.83%	4.0%	17.5%
8	Himachal Pradesh	4.50%	0.8%	29.2%
9	Jharkhand	2.80%	1.6%	25.3%
10	Karnataka	3.50%	7.6%	14.5%
11	Kerala	3%	3.9%	24.2%
12	Madhya Pradesh	4.50%	5.1%	20.8%
13	Manipur	9.20%	0.2%	66.8%
14	Meghalaya	4.10%	-	-
15	Mizoram	2.14%	0.2%	29.4%
16	Odisha	3.50%	2.6%	29.0%
17	Punjab	-	2.7%	27.7%
18	Rajasthan	4%	5.4%	20.9%
19	Telangana	-	4.4%	23.6%
20	Uttarakhand	3.23%	-	-
21	Uttar Pradesh	4.20%	9.8%	25.3%
22	West Bengal	2.94%	-	-

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber

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Key Highlights of the States' Budgets

DELHI

State budget has provided a push to education and health

Rs 69000 crore is the size of the state budget

PUNJAB

Key highlight of state budget is agriculture and loan waivers

The budget outlay is Rs 1.7 lakh crore for FY 2021-22

HARYANA

Agriculture and health are the focus area of the budget

Rs 155645 crore is the size of state budget

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BIHAR

Revenue surplus state budget has focused on increasing the social sector spending

Rs 218303 crore is the size of the state budget

CHHATTISGARH

The state budget has holistically focused on development through HEIGHT

Rs 97106.4 crore is the size of state budget

JHARKHAND

Bulk allocation in the state budget has been on education and health

Rs 91277 crore is the size of state budget

GUJARAT

Revenue surplus state budget

Rs 223333 crore is the size of state budget

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Housing & women empowerment are the key highlights of the state budget

Rs 50192 crore is the size of the state budget

RAJASTHAN

Universal healthcare coverage has been the focus area of state budget

Rs 250747.3 crore is the size of the state budget

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MADHYA PRADESH

Vocal for local is the key highlight of the state budget

Rs 234918 crore is the size of state budget

KERALA

Job creation has been a key focus of the state budget

Rs 211873 crore is the size of the state budget

UTTARAKHAND

The state budget contains the vision of self-reliant Uttarakhand

Rs 57400.3 crore is the size of state budget

UTTAR PRADESH

Aatmanirbhar Uttar Pradesh has been the focus area of the state budget

Rs 550271 crore is the size of the state budget

NORTH-EASTERN REGION

Social welfare, education, health, tourism & skill development have been the key areas of the budgets of North-Eastern states

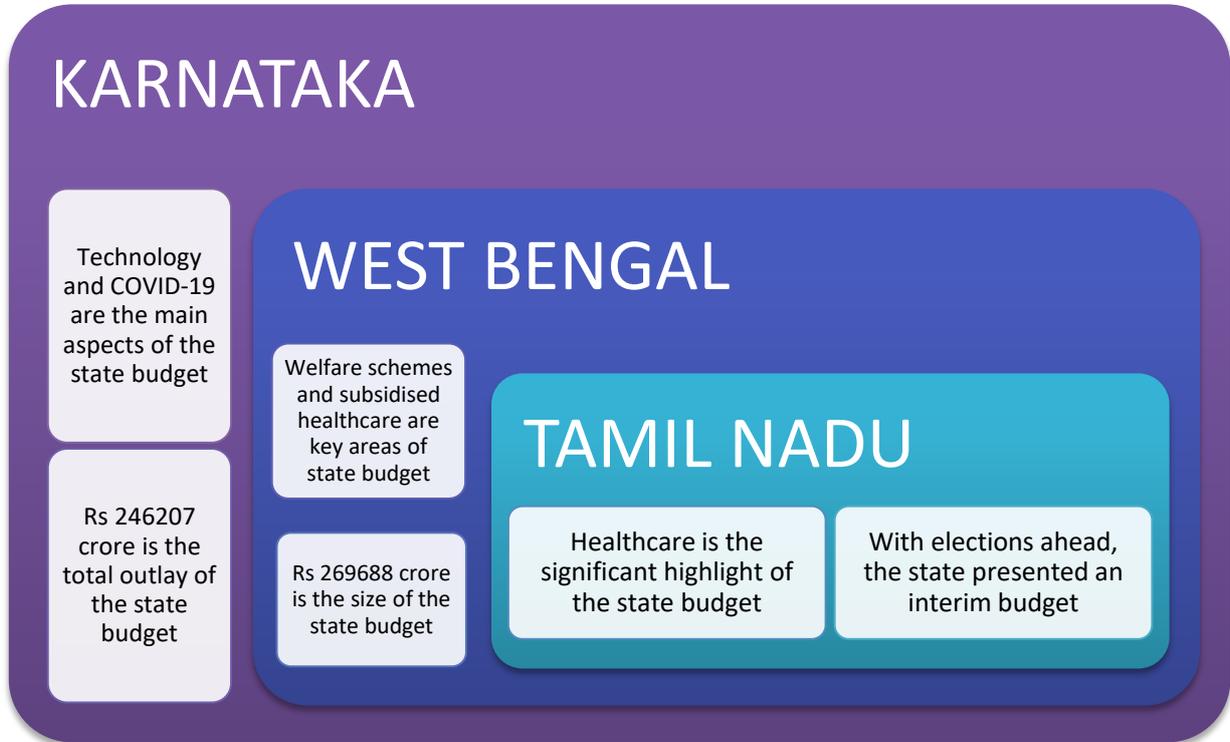
Manipur also presented a separate gender budget for the first time in history

MAHARASHTRA

Infrastructure, agriculture and health- the focus areas of state budget

Size of state budget is Rs 484091crore

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Over the years, Indian states have been increasing the size of the budget for economic growth and infrastructural development. FY2020-21 has been a difficult year for the Indian economy as a whole due to the daunting impact of COVID-19. COVID-19 has not only hindered the production activities across the country, it has also plummeted the revenue generation and finances as well. Despite this, Indian states have adopted a calibrated approach to overcome the daunting impact of COVID-19. The states have announced their respective budgets for FY2022 with a significant focus on healthcare, agriculture, social welfare, infrastructure development and employment generation. Majority of Indian states, in consonance with the Union Budget FY2021-22, have not proposed any new taxes to reduce the tax burden and rejuvenate demand and economic activities.

Considering this, the following table illustrates a comparison of budgets of Indian states for a period of 4 years from FY2019-FY2022. Over the period of 3 years, FY2020-FY2022, Kerala has exhibited a highest average growth of 20.3% in the size of budget, followed by Haryana with an average growth of 16.3%. Himachal Pradesh has marked an average growth of 5% for the period of 3 years from FY2020-FY2022.

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Comparative analysis of States' Budgets for a period of 4 years

S.No	States	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21			2021-22		
		Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Fiscal Deficit	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Fiscal Deficit	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Fiscal Deficit	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Fiscal Deficit
1	Andhra Pradesh*	191060	191064	2.80%	178269.8	180369.3	3.30%	222816	224789	4.80%	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh****	-	-	-	-	-	-	22280.3	21880.3	2.4%	22581	22313	2.2%
3	Assam	90673	90270	2.90%	83147.9	79742.2	2.97%	105246	103762	2.3%	120554.9	121568	-
4	Bihar	181255	176990	2.20%	201584.8	200501.01	2.81%	211961.5	211761.5	2.9%	218502.7	218303	3.0%
5	Chhattisgarh	83096	83179	3.07%	93849	93816	3%	99833	100491	3.2%	97145.4	97106.4	4.6%
6	Delhi	53000	53000	-	55553	60000	-	60700	65000	-	63355	69000	-
7	Goa***	-	-	-	14651.2	17702.3	-	17729.9	20749.5	2.0%	-	21646.7	3%
8	Gujarat	177728	181945	1.70%	197947	202862	1.80%	209213.5	214133	1.8%	218720.4	223333	-
9	Haryana	102733	102733	2.80%	82219.4	94241.9	3.10%	119751.9	119751.9	2.7%	151794.4	155645	3.8%
10	Himachal Pradesh	38165	41440	5.20%	42105	44388	4.40%	46019	49131	4.0%	48799.5	50192	4.5%
11	Jharkhand****	-	-	-	-	-	-	86370	86370	2.2%	91277	91277	2.8%
12	Karnataka	213734	218488	2.90%	181862.9	181605	2.60%	179960	222836	2.5%	243734	246207	3.5%
13	Kerala	127018	127093	3.10%	115354.7	124125	3.00%	144212	144265	3.0%	205596	211873	3.0%

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14	Madhya Pradesh	186699	186685	3.20%	224963	228888	3.30%	184043	200343	5.0%	215954.2	234918	4.5%
15	Maharashtra*	367382	367281	1.80%	394126	404794	2.10%	430872	434085	1.7%	-	484091	-
16	Manipur****	-	-	-	-	-	-	20146.4	20869.9	4.1%	26024	28824	9.2%
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-				17509	17603	4.1%
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	9740.9	8306.7	-	-	-	-	11148.9	11148.9	2.1%
19	Nagaland**	-	-	-	13173.6	12666.2	-	20826.01	21049.9	-	22451.3	22816.6	-
20	Odisha	118967	120028	3.50%	110710	102277.2	3.5%	149000	150000	3.0%	167000	170000	3.5%
21	Punjab***	-	-	-	94195	90197	3.4%	153048	154805	2.9%	-	168015	-
22	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Rajasthan**	-	-	-	233006	232944	3.20%	225764.7	225731.5	3.0%	250832	250747.3	4.0%
24	Tamil Nadu***	-	-	-	197721.2	212035.9	2.60%	298847	300390	2.8%	-	-	4%
25	Telangana	174482	174454	3.45%	138193.8	131629.4	2.50%	178702	182914.4	3.0%	225476.9	230826	-
26	Tripura	-	-	-	15098.5	14061.3	-	-	-	-	21451.1	22724.5	-
27	Uttarakhand**	-	-	-	38955.5	38932.7	2.60%	52423.9	53527	-	57024.2	57400.3	3.2%
28	Uttar Pradesh	420899	428385	2.96%	470684	479701	3%	500559	512861	3.0%	506181.8	550270.8	4.2%
29	West Bengal	195826	195829	2.20%	164327.9	164327.9	2.10%	234836	234842	2.9%	269685.8	269688	2.9%

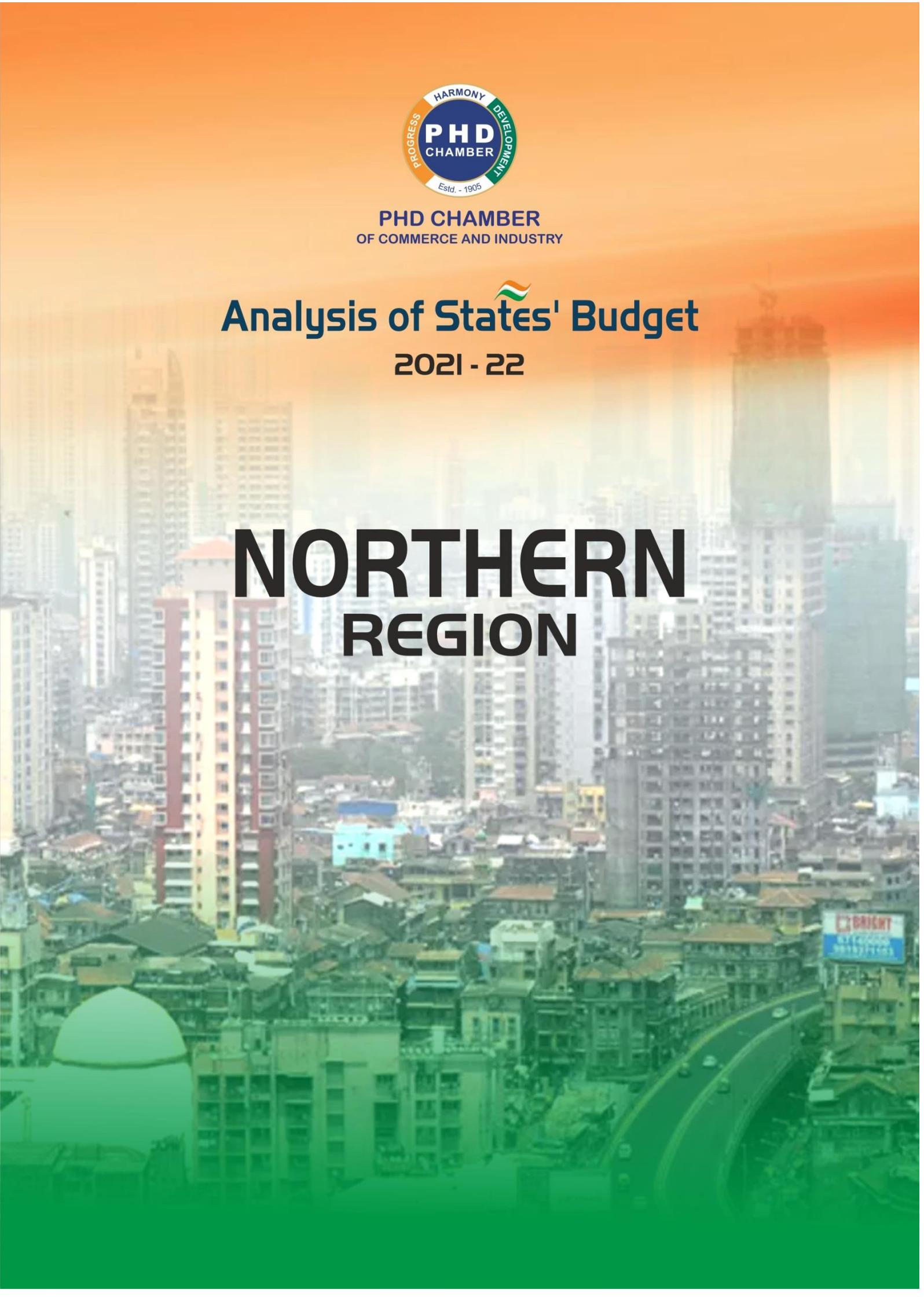
Source: Data taken from states' budget documents and other sources. Note: The data for 2018-19 figures taken from other sources; * depicts average calculated for FY2020 & FY2021, ** depicts average calculated for FY2021 & FY2022, *** depicts average calculated for FY 2021, **** depicts average calculated for FY 2022



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NORTHERN REGION



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1. Delhi

The focus of the state budget has been on health, education, infrastructure including water supply. The size of the state budget is Rs 69000 crore for FY2021-22. The total outlay of budget is 6.1% higher than the budget presented for FY 2020-21. The state budget has proposed that Rs 16377 crore for education which accounts for 1/4th of total proposed budget. A sum of Rs 25 crore has been allocated for the provision of yoga and meditation teachers trained by the Delhi government at residential colonies in the city. Rs 45 crore have been allocated to commemorate the 75th Year of India's independence. The state government has announced free inoculation drive for COVID-19 and Rs 50 crore have been provisioned for this scheme. The state budget has allocated an amount of Rs 9934 crore to the healthcare sector.

Budget at a glance (in Rs crores)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	43244	54070
B	Revenue Expenditure	46215	51799
C	Capital Receipts	15500	9285
D	Capital Expenditure	12785	17201
E	Total Expenditure	59000	69000
F	Total Receipts	58744	63355

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Delhi Budget 2021-22 and other sources

2. Haryana

The size of the state budget is Rs 155645 crore for FY 2021-22. The state budget has focused on agriculture, health and infrastructure as key priority areas. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of the state has proposed a V-shaped economic recovery of the state from the daunting impact of covid-19. The state budget has proposed several schemes to aid soil health and crop choices, crop residue management, crop diversification, zero budget farming, organic and natural farming and procurement. The state government has launched the Mukhyamantri Antyodya Parivar Utthan Abhiyan for the poorest one lakh families in Haryana. Government announced a special campaign – "Har Khet Swasth Khet" – to focus on soil health and facilitating cropping choices based on soil quality. The budget has proposed an establishment of a new portal for participation of farmers in the scheme for treatment of alkaline and saline soil. The budget proposed to target 1 lakh acres of land for reclamation in 2021-22. The state budget has also announced that the Government will form 1000 Farmer Produce Organizations by March 2022. A comprehensive management plan has been prepared for the management of crop residue on site and at other locations. Steps have been initiated to install 100 compressed bio-gas and bio-mass plants for utilization of crop residue in association with the Union Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

The state budget has provisioned that government will provide subsidy of Rs. 7000 per acre as an incentive to farmers for diversification from paddy to alternate crops. In the health sector, the state government aims at achieving a minimum of 1 lakh job linkages of the youth of Haryana in the

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private sector in 2021-22. For the education sector, government has proposed free education from classes 9th to 12th for all categories in government schools. Also, Rs. 18,410 crores have been allocated for the education sector which is 17.8% higher than the earlier year. To promote technology, a sum of Rs 700 crore will be allocated to promote technology-based learning in all government schools which will include the provision of digital tablets, digital classrooms etc.

Budget at a glance (in Rs crores)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	76135.2	87733.2
B	Revenue Expenditure	96991.5	116927.2
C	Capital Receipts	1600	5000
D	Capital Expenditure	5065.4	9317.7
E	Total Expenditure	137738.3	155645.4
F	Total Receipts	126385.8	151794.4

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Haryana Budget 2021-22

3. Himachal Pradesh

The state budget estimates for FY2021-22 are Rs 50192 crores. Total revenue receipts are estimated at Rs 37,028 crore and total revenue expenditure estimated at Rs 38491 crore. The fiscal deficit is estimated to be Rs7789 crores. The budget has provisioned that out of every hundred rupees to be spent by the state government in FY 2021-22, Rs 25.31 will be spent on salaries, Rs 14.11 on pension, Rs 10 on interest payment, Rs 6.6 on loan repayment and Rs 43.9 will be spent on development works and other activities. The state has not proposed any new taxes in the budget estimates for FY 2021-22. The budget has proposed to set up a bulk drug park in Una district, an electronics and power equipment manufacturing hub in Nalagarh, besides setting up of toy manufacturing clusters. To promote tourism, an allocation of Rs 1,016 crore has been made for the construction of a Greenfield airport in Mandi besides the expansion of airports in Shimla, Kullu and Dharamsala airports. Also, a new scheme named 'Shagun' has been launched in the Budget. Under this scheme, a grant of Rs 31,000 will be given at the time of marriage to the daughters of those belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes community from below poverty line families. A provision of Rs 50 crore has been made for the scheme.

Budget at a glance (in Rs Crores)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	35619	37069
B	Revenue Expenditure	36011	38491
C	Capital Receipts	15556	11731
D	Capital Expenditure	17449	11701
E	Total Expenditure	53460	50192
F	Total Receipts	51175	48800

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Himachal Pradesh Budget 2021-22 and other sources

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4. Punjab

The urban infrastructure development under the local bodies department has been allotted Rs 7,192 crore for FY2021-22. For Smart Cities mission, the state budget has allotted Rs 1600 crore. An outlay of Rs 1,400 crore has been proposed under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Rs 114 crore for Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). A total of Rs 500 crore have been allotted for Punjab Environment Improvement Programme (PUIEP). During 2021-22, works of Rs 975 crore are proposed to be taken up by Punjab Infrastructure Development Board. Rs 2,449 crore has been earmarked for roads and bridges. The state budget has given a focus on school education with an allotment of sum of Rs 11,861 crore. An allocation of Rs 1,372 crore has been made for 2021-22 under various welfare schemes for educational, socio-economic and other development programmes. A sum of Rs 3,744 crore has been allotted for creation of rural infrastructure and rural livelihood. Rs 1,175 crore allotted for smart village campaign and Rs 400 crore for MGNREGS. A new umbrella programme, Kamyab Kisan Khushaal Punjab, with an outlay of Rs. 3,780 crore is to be implemented during the next three years. An outlay of Rs 1,104 crore has been earmarked for 2021-22. Rs 200 crore has been allocated for Krishi Vikas Yojana for ensuring more inclusive and integrated development of agriculture and allied services; another Rs 200 crore allocated for crop diversification; Rs 3,822 crore allocated for health and family welfare to strengthen health infrastructure. Rs 1,928 crore has been allocated for industrial power subsidy and Rs 10 crore proposed for 'Financial assistance to start-ups'. The state budget proposed Rs 22 crore for creation of capital assets in Hi-Tech Cycle valley, Ludhiana.

Budget at a glance (in Rs Crores)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	72052	95263
B	Revenue Expenditure	92772	103880
C	Capital Receipts	70167	67336
D	Capital Expenditure	47227	64135
E	Total Expenditure	140000	168015
F	Total Receipts	142219	162599

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Punjab Budget 2021-22 and other sources

5. Rajasthan

The state budget has estimated a total outlay of Rs 250747 crores for the FY2021-22. The state budget announced an increase in the unemployment allowance by Rs 1000. Keeping in view, the importance of tourism in the state, various infrastructure programs for the development of key tourist spots in Udaipur, Jaipur, Ajmer and other districts of the state were announced. The budget has provisioned for the development of a luxury tourist complex spread across 3500 bigha. Rs 10 crores have been allocated for the development of resorts, motels, folk art hotspots in the complex to highlight the culture of the state. An investment of Rs102 crore for housing 1,700 displaced Pakistanis at village Chowkha in Jodhpur was also announced.

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Special schemes were also announced for the development of Rajasthan film city and highlight the state as the destination for film production. The state has provisioned Rs 25 lakh as incentive support for the production of Rajasthani films. To encourage and boost local films GST exemptions will also be provided. The release of Rs1,600 crore of wages of government employees that were deferred earlier due to the Covid-19 pandemic was also announced in the budget. The state government will introduce the 'Right to Health' Bill and will implement universal health care at a cost of Rs 3,500 crore next year, in which every family can get health insurance cover of up to five lakh rupees.

Budget at a glance (in Rs Crore)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	147980.2	184330.1
B	Revenue Expenditure	189701.8	208080.2
C	Capital Receipts	100172.4	66501.9
D	Capital Expenditure	58360.8	42667.2
E	Total Expenditure	248062.6	250747.3
F	Total Receipts	248152.6	250832.02

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Rajasthan Budget 2021-22

6. Uttarakhand

For the FY2021-22, Uttarakhand government has allocated Rs 87.56 crores for Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana in its efforts to double farmers' income by 2022; Rs 20 crores allocated for Mukhyamantri Rajya Krishi Yojna. The budget made a provision of Rs 3,319.63 crore for medical and family welfare department, Rs 1,511.29 crore for PWD, Rs 954.75 crore for PM Gram Sadak Yojana, Rs 695.16 crore for important infrastructure schemes and Rs 385.27 crore for annual maintenance and renovation of state roads. A provision of Rs 245 crore has been made in the budget for payment of sugarcane prices besides that of Rs 87.56 crore under Traditional Agricultural Development Scheme to double the farmers' income by 2022. Besides, there is a provision of Rs 20 crore in the Chief Minister State Agriculture Development Scheme and Rs 12 crore in the Integrated Adarsh Krishi Gram Yojana. An amount of Rs 67.94 crore is proposed under the National Agricultural Development Scheme and Rs 25 crore in the budget.

Budget at a glance (in Rs crore)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	37011	44151.2
B	Revenue Expenditure	40091.2	44036.3
C	Capital Receipts	13734.6	12873
D	Capital Expenditure	11252	13364.01
E	Total Expenditure	51343.1	57400.3
F	Total Receipts	50745.6	57024.2

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Uttarakhand Budget 2021-22

Analysis of States' Budgets 2021-22

7. Uttar Pradesh

The Uttar Pradesh government presented a budget of Rs 550270.8 crore for the year 2021-22. The state budget has included new schemes of Rs 27598.4 crores. The state government has allocated Rs 140 crores for overall development of Ayodhya and Rs 101 crores for airport in the city. The government has allocated Rs 2000 crore for new airports in Jewar, Chitrakoot and Sonbhadra. Under Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangal Yojana, the government allocated Rs 1,200 crore to give tablets to girl students. For the Gorakhpur Expressway, the budget has allocated Rs 750 crore. For the Purvanchal Expressway and Bundelkhand Expressway, the government allocated Rs 1,107 crore and Rs 1,492 crore, respectively. Rs 7,200 crore for land acquisition of Ganga Expressway Project and Rs 489 crore for construction work. In view of doubling farmers' income by the year 2022, an outlay of Rs 100 crore proposed for Atma Nirbhar Krishak Samanvit Vikas Yojana in the year 2021-22. The state budget has also proposed a plan to set up Model Career Centre in 12 other districts of the state.

The state budget has also proposed 'Mukhyamantri Pravasi Shramik Udyamita Vikas Yojana' - a new scheme of Rs 100 crore to be launched with the aim of providing employment and self-employment to the migrant workers coming from other states. The budget has allocated Rs 50 crore for vaccination scheme towards prevention of Covid-19. Rs 1073 crore made for creating diagnostic infrastructure for primary health care facilities. Rs 425 crore made for Urban Health and Arogya Centres have also been announced in the state budget. The budget has also proposed Rs 23 crore for National Digital Health Mission.

Budget at a glance (in Rs crore)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	306801.6	418340.4
B	Revenue Expenditure	319962.4	395130.3
C	Capital Receipts	93702.0	87841.4
D	Capital Expenditure	94788.1	155140.4
E	Total Expenditure	414750.6	550270.8
F	Total Receipts	400503.6	506181.8

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Uttar Pradesh Budget 2021-22



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EASTERN REGION



Analysis of States' Budgets 2021-22

1. Bihar

The size of the budget has been estimated at Rs 218302 crores for 2021-22. The Bihar budget has put huge emphasis on women empowerment and women entrepreneurs. It has been announced in the State budget that Rs 5 lakh grant shall be given, if a women wants to set up her own industry. Despite the daunting impact of pandemic COVID-19, the state has not introduced any new tax, thereby giving relief to common people. The state budget for 2021-22 has been Rs 7000 crores more than the previous year. The state budget has put a strong emphasis on the employment of 20 lakh people, for which the state government has announced several schemes.

Budget at a glance (in Rs crores)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	174239.8	186267.3
B	Revenue Expenditure	179426.4	177071.4
C	Capital Receipts	38057.2	32235.4
D	Capital Expenditure	46031.6	41231.3
E	Total Expenditure	225458.04	218302.7
F	Total Receipts	212297.05	218502.7

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Bihar Budget 2021-22

2. Jharkhand

The size of the state budget is Rs 91277 crores for the FY 2021-22. The budget laid special emphasis on issue of increasing MGNREGA wages and rural development. The budget has provisioned Rs 1200 crore for agricultural loan waiver. Rs 3480 crores have been allotted for road construction. The budget made an announcement of establishment of Kisan Service Centre. The proportionate allocation of state budget across sectors include: Agriculture, Water Resources 6.28%, Food Supply 2.31%, Health Drinking Water 8.55%, Education 14.52%, Labor Skill Development 0.49%, Welfare Social Security 8.50%, Police disaster management 8.33%, road transport 4.77%, rural development 14.26%, urban development 3.1%, energy 4.78%, forest environment 0.9%, loan payments 5.2%, interest 6.78%, pension 7.45% and 4.3% in others. The state budget has mentioned that the government will make all the efforts for rural development, provide food, housing and employment to all.

Budget at a glance (in Rs crores)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	66952.1	76707
B	Revenue Expenditure	67820.7	75755
C	Capital Receipts	13055	14570
D	Capital Expenditure	12186.4	15522
E	Total Expenditure	80007.1	91277
F	Total Receipts	80007.1	91277

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Jharkhand Budget 2021-22

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3. Odisha

The state government has announced a budget outlay of approximately Rs 1.7 lakh crore, administrative expenditure of Rs 85000 crore and programme expenditure of Rs 75000 crore. The budget aims to create an empowered Odisha. The state budget has proposed an allocation of Rs 400 crore under BKVY (Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana) for installation of 1500 community lift irrigation projects. The budget has also provisioned for allocation of Rs 8266 crores for water resources department, Rs 2258 crore outlay for incomplete AIBP Projects and Rs 710 crore outlay for flood and control drainage work. The major highlight of the budget is that it has allotted a sum of Rs9164 crore for public health care. An outlay of Rs 1800 crore under the scheme Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation (KALIA) has been provisioned.

Budget at a glance (in Rs Crore)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	107200	125600
B	Revenue Expenditure	104863	119567
C	Capital Receipts	22800	41400
D	Capital Expenditure	30136	50433
E	Total Expenditure	135000	170000
F	Total Receipts	130000	167000

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Odisha Budget 2021-22

4. West Bengal

The state government announced a budget proposal for Rs 269687.8 crore for the year 2021-22. The state government has launched a new project 'Juvashakti' where 10 thousand students will be inducted into different government organizations as interns every three years and they will be given opportunity to work in government organizations. The state budget has also announced training centres for IAS and IPS aspirants. Lifting of all kinds of road taxes from January 21 to June 21 has been announced in the budget. The state budget has provisioned for 45 lakh construction and transport workers who will be given Rs 1000 under social security scheme. A loan provision of Rs 25000 has been announced for 10 lakh new self-help groups. The budget has also announced that 20 lakh houses will be constructed for SC/ST, for which Rs 1500 crore have been allotted. The state budget has recorded an increase in expenditure on physical infrastructure by 3.9 times; increase in expenditure on agri and allied sectors by 6.1 times; increase in social sector expenditure by 5.6 times; and increase in state planned expenditure by 7.2 times. The revenue collection of the state increased 2.9 times.

Budget at a glance (in Rs crore)

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	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	144941.3	194034.9
B	Revenue Expenditure	179286.3	206008.4
C	Capital Receipts	70860.1	75650.9
D	Capital Expenditure	36498.05	63679.4
E	Total Expenditure	215784.4	269687.8
F	Total Receipts	215801.4	269685.8

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from West Bengal Budget 2021-22



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WESTERN REGION



Analysis of States' Budgets 2021-22

1. Gujarat

The size of the Gujarat budget is Rs 22332.5 crores for FY 2021-22. Prioritising the boost of education sector, the government has allotted a lump sum amount of Rs 32,000 crore to the sector. In order to contain the COVID-19 situation in the state Rs 11,323 crore has been allotted to the health and family welfare department. Main highlight of the budget being the Ahmedabad-Mumbai bullet train project, the government has announced an allotment of Rs 1500 crore. The state government in its budget has also given relief in stamp duty, motor vehicle tax, electricity tax and others. Various concessions have been given to small businesses and industrial units for resumption of economic activities.

Budget at a glance (in Rs crores)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	132294.4	167969.4
B	Revenue Expenditure	154246.05	166760.8
C	Capital Receipts	61268	50751
D	Capital Expenditure	37650.7	56571.7
E	Total Expenditure	191896.7	223332.5
F	Total Receipts	193562.4	218720.4

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Gujarat Budget 2021-22

2. Maharashtra

The state budget has allocated Rs 800 crore for upgrading district and primary health centres. A sum of Rs 2,961 crore has been announced for public health and Rs 1,517 crore for medical education. The budget has provisioned for interest-free loans for farmers who seek crop loans under Rs 3 lakh. Rs 2,533cr for water supply & sanitation have been proposed. The state budget has allocated Rs 8,420 crore for the urban development department. The state government announced the installation of Electric vehicle charging stations on major highways (Mumbai -Pune, Mumbai-Goa, Mumbai-Nashik). A budget provision of Rs 2,270 crore has been made for women and child development department. Rs 9,700 crore set aside for tribal department have been allocated. Maharashtra budget proposed to increase state excise duty on liquor.

Budget at a glance (in Rs crores)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	291807	371319
B	Revenue Expenditure	335675	379213
C	Capital Receipts	147573	122566
D	Capital Expenditure	101715	104879
E	Total Expenditure	437391	484091
F	Total Receipts	439380	493885

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Maharashtra Budget 2021-22



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3. Goa

The state government had adopted a prudent fiscal policy and kept the deficit and debt stock, related to GSDP at a sustainable level. The size of the state budget is Rs 21646.7 crores. The state budget has proposed to set a medical college in South Goa district in line with NITI Aayog's policy of one medical college per district. The state budget allocated Rs 3038 crore to education sector for FY 2021-22. Goa budget has earmarked Rs 5 crore for implementation of Goa Youth Policy. The state budget has provisioned approximately Rs 1720 crores for the health sector. Rs 100 crore for MLA Local Area Development funds and Rs 10 crore for Gaushalas managing stray cattle have also been allotted in the state budget. Rs 5 crore had been allotted to the Tourism Trade Support Scheme to support the sector battered by the pandemic by extending interest subvention on working capital loans up to Rs 25 lakh. This is expected to aid about 2,000 registered hotels, accommodations and tour operators in the state. During the state budget session it had been announced that a mining corporation would be set up in the state to ensure resumption of iron ore mining activities.



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CENTRAL REGION



Analysis of States' Budgets 2021-22

1. Chhattisgarh

The size of the state budget is Rs97106.4 crore. The state budget has ensured the prosperity of farmers and economically weaker sections of the state, economic progress of villages, new dimensions of quality and progress in education, expansion of health and medical facilities, holistic development of women and children, creation of new opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship for the youth, and rapid development of rural and urban infrastructure. The budget has proposed that 119 new government English medium schools will be established in the upcoming financial year. The budget has also proposed for the Establishment of C-Marts" to make Chhattisgarhi handicraft, forest and agriculture produce and other products and cuisines available under one roof. The budget has provisioned that Fisheries will be granted the same status as agriculture.

Budget at a glance (in Rs crores)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	68343.6	79325.4
B	Revenue Expenditure	80647.4	83027.5
C	Capital Receipts	22277.9	17820.01
D	Capital Expenditure	10680.5	13839.4
E	Total Expenditure	91481.9	97106.4
F	Total Receipts	90621.5	97145.4

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Chhattisgarh Budget 2021-22
(Note: Total expenditure is the sum of Revenue Expenditure and Capital expenditure exclusive of Loans and advances)

2. Madhya Pradesh

The size of the state budget is Rs 234918 crore for the FY2021-22. The fiscal deficit in the budget is estimated at Rs 50938 crores. The budget did not propose any new tax as well as the old tax has not been increased. The state budget has proposed a food processing unit to be set up in Panna. It was announced in the budget that the state government has freed 3,300 acres of land worth Rs 8,800 crore for the development purpose. The state budget also provisioned for the launch of airline for regional connectivity. Along with this, 24000 buildings will be constructed to give accommodation to police personnel in the state. The state budget has led emphasis on infrastructure. The budget has proposed 4000 MW power project in Neemuch, Agar under Department of New and Renewable Energy.

Budget at a glance (in Rs Crore)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	137566	166525
B	Revenue Expenditure	158545	172971
C	Capital Receipts	64411	67258
D	Capital Expenditure	43085	61947
E	Total Expenditure	201631	234918
F	Total Receipts	201976	233783

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Madhya Pradesh Budget 2021-22



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SOUTHERN REGION



Analysis of States' Budgets 2021-22

1. Karnataka

The size of the state budget is Rs 246207 crores in FY 2021-22. The state budget has been balanced and people-friendly with no provision for hiking tax rates or levying new taxes despite the COVID-19 pandemic and natural calamities. The fiscal deficit in FY 2021-22 will be Rs 59,240 crore for the state.

The state budget has advocated to all classes, all sectors and all districts. The government proposed to support women entrepreneurs by implementation of the 'Elevate Women Entrepreneurship' programme at an expenditure of Rs 5 crore. For FY2021-22, the state budget has led a greater emphasis on women empowerment, tourism, agriculture and irrigation. The state budget has earmarked Rs 2 crores loan at a subsidised 4% interest rate for women entrepreneurs of service sector. The budget announced implementation of programme with an outlay of Rs.500 crore for the promotion of organic farming. The state budget proposed the development of a suite of technical tools for Kannada language at an expenditure of Rs. 2 crore to enable use of Kannada in Information Technology. A total allocation of Rs.7,795 crore in the year 2021-22 for the development of Bengaluru city has been provisioned. A grant of Rs.850 crore has been announced in the year 2021-22 for Bengaluru sub-urban rail project. A total allocation of Rs.52,529 crore in the FY2021-22 for the purpose of giving stimulation to the economic development of the State has been notified. A major portion of the budget was dedicated towards the welfare and safety of women and development work across the state.

Budget at a glance (in Rs Crores)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	159999	172402
B	Revenue Expenditure	179195	187405
C	Capital Receipts	70382	71332
D	Capital Expenditure	50730	58802
E	Total Expenditure	229925	246207
F	Total Receipts	230381	243734

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Karnataka Budget 2021-22 and other sources

2. Kerala

The size of the state budget is Rs 211873 crores for FY2021-22. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Kerala for 2021-22 (at current prices) is projected to be Rs 8,76,283 crore. The fiscal deficit for 2021-22 is targeted at Rs 30,698 crore (3.5% of GSDP). The state budget has outlined different measures launched by the Health department to control the pandemic. The state budget has provisioned that all welfare pensions would be increased to Rs 1600 and 4000 posts would be created in the Health department. The Hon'ble Finance Minister of State proposed to create 8,00,000 jobs in 2021- 22. Outlining steps for the creation of employment opportunities, a

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digital platform had been proposed to connect those seeking employment and the employers. The state budget announced that Kerala Development and Innovation Strategic Council (K-DISC) would be registered as society and Rs 200 crore earmarked for it to take up skill training of youth. Skill Mission would be established under K-DISC to provide customised skill training to unemployed youth.

Kudumbasree Mission to be allotted Rs 5 crore to identify educated, unemployed women and provide them jobs. Proposing a four-point action plan to encourage innovation in different spheres, a digital platform for innovators to upload inventions would be up. Innovations would then be graded by K-DISC. A sum of Rs 40 crore was allocated for 'Kerala Innovation Challenge'.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister of state proposed that 2,500 new startups to be set up in 2021- 22 in the state. The state budget announced setting up of 'Startup innovation zones', and gave a six-point programme for promoting startups in the State.

Rs 50 crore was allocated to provide matching funds for startups getting venture capital/ angel funding. A startup consortium had also been proposed for establishment. The state budget announced the setting up of 16,000 MSMEs in 2021- 22. Rs 2,000 crore had been earmarked for the promotion of small enterprises.

For the tourism sector, a sum of Rs10 crore have been allotted for Travancore heritage project and Rs 5 crore for study tours to Muziris. Rs112 crore had been earmarked for the development of coir sector in the State. Rs 6000 crore were allocated for poverty alleviation programmes over five years. Rs 1500 crore was kept aside for fisheries sector and Rs 250 crore for coastal development. Allocation of Rs 30 crore was made for geriatric care facilities. Rs 258 crore was allocated for farm mechanisation and horticulture development.

Budget at a glance (in Rs Crore)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	93433	128730
B	Revenue Expenditure	117322	145286
C	Capital Receipts	75189	76866
D	Capital Expenditure	55750	66587
E	Total Expenditure	173071	211873
F	Total Receipts	168622	205596

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Kerala Budget 2021-22

3. Tamil Nadu

The state government presented an interim budget 2021-22. The interim budget estimates for 2021-22, are: State GST Revenue- Rs 45395.5 crore, VAT- Rs 56413.2 crore and State Excise Duty- Rs 9613.9 crore. The state is expected to raise Rs 84686.7 crore as net debt in 2021-22. The Covid-19 pandemic has necessitated additional expenditure of Rs. 12,917.85 crore primarily

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for health and relief related expenditure. Tamil Nadu interim budget allocated Rs 7217 crore for fisheries.

Rs 9,567 crore had been allocated for the police department in the interim budget. Owing to COVID-19 pandemic and an increase in spending for health and relief, the total revenue deficit in 2020-21 is estimated to be Rs. 65,994.05 crore, a substantial increase. The state's GSDP is estimated to increase to Rs 23.42 lakh crore in 2021-22. The Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation has been allocated Rs. 200 crore in the interim budget. The interim budget has provisioned for construction of a total of 2749 community health complexes for Rs. 144.33 crore. The subsidy for roofing under the Prime Minister's housing scheme has been hiked to Rs. 70,000 in the state interim budget. The state school education sector has received Rs. 34,181 crore. The state judiciary has been allocated Rs. 1437 crore in the interim budget for the year 2021-22. The budget has allocated Rs 18750 crore for Tamil Nadu highways sectors.

4. Telangana

The size of the state budget is Rs 230826 crores for FY 2021-22. The state's economy has revived from the daunting impact of COVID-19 and the income has increased in various forms in the post-COVID lockdown period. The highlight of the Telangana Budget for the financial year 2021-22 has been the allocation of Rs16,931 crore for the irrigation sector, an increase of 53.18% from the previous year. Both the irrigation and agriculture sectors have played a key role in the rapid development of Telangana. The Telangana government had laid a strong emphasis on the development of the dairy industry. The state budget has made allocations of Rs1,730 crore for the animal husbandry, dairy development and fisheries departments. The state budget has announced two major schemes, one for Dalit empowerment and another for upgradation and modernisation of government educational institutions in the State, both with substantial budgetary allocations. The State government's allocations to the tourism and cultural sector have increased by nearly 88% this year to Rs 726 crore in FY2021-22. The government had taken steps to develop facilities at different tourist spots across the State.

Budget at a glance (in Rs Crore)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	117808	176177
B	Revenue Expenditure	133984	169383
C	Capital Receipts	44934	49300
D	Capital Expenditure	32745	61443
E	Total Expenditure	166729	230826
F	Total Receipts	162742	225477

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Telangana Budget 2021-22



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NORTH - EASTERN REGION



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1. Assam

The Assam government has presented a Vote-on-Account 2021-22. The total budget outlay is estimated to be Rs 121568.1 crore for the year 2021-22. The state government has been able to implement 68% of the proposals announced in the 2019-20 Assam Budget.

The budget has proposed that under the Arunodoi Scheme, an ambitious scheme of the Assam government, the allocations will be increased to Rs 3,000 per month in the future. The state budget has proposed to remove the 25 per cent additional cess on alcohol, which was levied to meet healthcare expenses during the COVID-19 induced pandemic.

Budget at a glance (in Rs crores)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	97815.7	98738.3
B	Revenue Expenditure	96011.5	98348.1
C	Capital Receipts	17081.5	21816.6
D	Capital Expenditure	26330.1	23219.9
E	Total Expenditure	122341.6	121568.1
F	Total Receipts	114897.3	120554.9

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Assam Budget 2021-22

2. Arunachal Pradesh

The size of the state budget is Rs 22313 crores for FY2021-22. The state government has announced several education-related initiatives as part of the budget. The state budget has given significant emphasis on elementary education. Upgradation of existing schools into inter-village schools, school textbooks of Arunachal Pradesh's history and culture are among the various initiatives presented during the state's budget 2021-22. For elementary education, the budget presented announced additional grants-in-aid to Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalayas of the state, grants-in-aid to Ramakrishna Mission schools, and allocation of Rs 1 crore for the hostel at Donyi Polo Vidya Niketan. Rs 3.50 crore has been earmarked for the promotion of Tribal language and scripts.

For secondary education, the budget earmarked Rs 20 Crore for school uniform, Rs 2 Crore for school textbooks promoting the state's history and culture and Rs 2 Crore for menstrual waste incinerators with disposable items. Rs 5 Crore has been allocated to strengthen the schools adopted by community-based organisations (CBOs) in the state. Also for Higher and Technical Education, the budget announced Rs 4 Crore for the infrastructure development of Arunachal University at Pasighat and Rs 5 Crore for the State Engineering College at Toru.

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Budget at a glance (in Rs Crore)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	19937.9	21090.9
B	Revenue Expenditure	14402.8	15344.3
C	Capital Receipts	2062.1	1490.1
D	Capital Expenditure	6770.6	6968.7
E	Total Expenditure	21173.4	22313
F	Total Receipts	22000	22581

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Arunachal Pradesh Budget 2021-22

3. Manipur

The state budget has estimated the total receipts at Rs 26024 crores, revenue receipts at Rs 21520 crores and capital receipts at Rs 4504 crores. Total estimates of state's own tax and non-tax receipts assumed in the budget estimated 2021-22 is Rs 2055 crores and Rs 388 crores respectively.

For the FY2021-22, a total expenditure of Rs 28,824 crore is proposed out of the Consolidated Fund of the State. Total Revenue Expenditure is estimated at Rs 19,970 crore while Capital outlay is estimated at Rs 5,526 crore. The pandemic has put a severe strain on Public Finances of the State.

The 15th Finance Commission has recommended grants for Zilla Parishads, Gram Panchayats, Autonomous District Councils and the Urban Local Bodies and an amount of Rs 195 crore is recommended for 2021-22. Out of Rs 195 crore, 60 per cent of the Grant shall be tied. Additional amount of Rs 44 crore is earmarked as Health Sector Grants through local governments and this amount shall be used for strengthening health infrastructure at rural and urban local bodies' level.

The fiscal deficit for 2021-22 is estimated at Rs. 3,976 crore with 9.93% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and the total outstanding debt projected at 32% of the GSDP during 2021-22 against revised estimate of 33%. The state presented a Gender Budget Statement for the first time in the history of Manipur. The state budget also shows the intention of the government to continue many projects or welfare schemes for the State, like 'Chief Minister gi Hakshelgi Tengbang (CMHT)' improvement of infrastructures of health, 'School Fagathansi' under 'Go to School Mission' under the heading 'Investing in Our Future, Drinking Water and Sanitation' including early completion of 'Chingkhei Ching Water Reservoir', 'Imphal Sewerage Projects' and 'Jal Jeevan Mission'; Information Technology, Connectivity, Go to Hills, Rural Development including Doubling the Farmers Income, Tourism, Arts and Culture and Sports etc.

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4. Meghalaya

The state presented a budget for the financial year 2021-22 without proposing any new tax. It is estimated that the total receipts will be Rs 17,509 crore. The revenue receipts are estimated at Rs 15232 crore and capital receipts at Rs 2247 crore. The total expenditure is expected to be Rs 17,603 crore which included repayment of loans of Rs 771 crore, interest payment of Rs 1,047 crore and pension payment of Rs 1,303 crore. The revenue expenditure is estimated at Rs 13956 crore and capital expenditure is at Rs 3647 crore. The state government has prudently managed the state finances and has ensured availability of resources to all critical sectors.

The Hon'ble CM of the state has announced that year FY2021-22 as the Year of the Youth and allocated Rs 10 crore for skill development of the youths of the state. On tourism, the state government will be creating 500 high-value rooms in the next two years under the externally aided experiential eco-tourism project. The state budget has allocated Rs 820 crore for the health sector, 802 crore for the water supply sector and Rs 559 crore for the agriculture sector. The education sector has received an allocation of Rs 980 crores. An overall development budget of Rs 1080 crore has been proposed for road and bridges sector. An overall development budget of Rs 2461 crore has been provisioned for the infrastructure sector. The allocation of water supply has been doubled to Rs 802 crore.

5. Mizoram

The size of the state budget for FY2021-22 is Rs 11148.9 crores. The state budget did not announce any new taxes neither it raised the existing tax rates. In the wake of COVID-19, the state government is taking all the measures to increase its revenue from different sectors. The total projected liability of the state is Rs 10491.2 crores. The budget has proposed Rs 4 crore for the implementation of the state flagship programme- Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP).

Budget at a glance (in Rs Crores)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	9455.3	9795.8
B	Revenue Expenditure	10253.9	9216.4
C	Capital Receipts	2135.4	1353.1
D	Capital Expenditure	2522.7	1932.5
E	Total Expenditure	12776.6	11148.9
F	Total Receipts	11590.8	11148.9

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Mizoram Budget 2021-22

Analysis of States' Budgets 2021-22

6. Nagaland

The state budget has estimated the gross receipts at Rs 22451.3 crore and gross expenditure at Rs 22816.6 crore for the FY2021-22. The state government has described the budget as people friendly. In the wake of COVID-19, the state government is working on measures to ensure self-sustenance in the long run. The state budget did not propose to raise any new taxes.

Budget at a glance (in Rs Crore)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	11240.4	14656.8
B	Revenue Expenditure	12064.9	13694.9
C	Capital Receipts	11589.2	7794.5
D	Capital Expenditure	12207.9	9121.7
E	Total Expenditure	24272.8	22816.6
F	Total Receipts	22829.7	22451.3

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Nagaland Budget 2021-22

7. Tripura

The size of the state budget is Rs 22724.5 crores for FY 2021-22. The state budget did not propose new tax measures. The state budget has laid greater emphasis on tourism, information technology (IT), agriculture and allied sector and health and education, among other thrust sectors. The state government has also announced in the budget a 3% Dearness Allowance (DA) for government employees. The 2021-22 state budget outlay has allocated the highest growth of funds in the tourism sector of Rs 15.5 crores followed by the Information and Technology (IT) sector which saw 197.94% increase. The agriculture and allied sectors saw 140.91% increase while the fund allocations for the health sector saw 136.55% increase. The fund allocations in the education sector grew to Rs 4,152.62 crores, the growth in fund allocation was 108.97%. The department-wise allocation shows that the education department has attained one of the highest share of the budgetary provision in the estimates with 18.27% of the total budget quantum allocated for the education sector.

The state budget has proposed a new scheme called Chief Minister's Swanirbhar Parivar Yojana for self-sufficiency under the Atmanirbhar Tripura project. The state budget also rolled out proposals for a National Law University at Agartala, 10 bio-villages to boost organic farming in addition to 6,000 hectare existing cultivable area under organic farming, 10 mobile planetariums to promote scientific thinking among children across the districts. These ambitious schemes and projects include Chief Minister's model village scheme, the establishment of School of Excellence, Mukhyamantri Pushpa Uddan Prakalpa, Chief Minister's Rubber Mission and a monthly honourarium of Rs 2,000 to chiefs of indigenous tribal communities of Tripura, among others.

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Budget at a glance (in Rs Crore)

	Items	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A	Revenue Receipts	14416	18356.1
B	Revenue Expenditure	16730.8	20073.2
C	Capital Receipts	2942	3095
D	Capital Expenditure	2513.4	2651.3
E	Total Expenditure	19244.2	22724.5
F	Total Receipts	17358	21451.1

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Tripura Budget 2021-22 (Note: the net figures for revenue expenditure, capital expenditure and total expenditure and consolidated figures for revenue receipts, capital receipts and total receipts)



Analysis of States' Budgets 2021-22

Conclusion

The States' Budgets 2021-22 have prioritised healthcare, education, tourism, employment, renewable energy, urban infrastructure development and agriculture as the key areas. In the wake of COVID-19, each state has earmarked certain fund for healthcare and wellness improvement, skill development, infrastructure boost and education in the respective budget for FY2021-22.

The states of the Indian economy have witnessed significant developments in all spheres ranging from social welfare, increased infrastructure activities, high economic growth, women empowerment, huge impetus to education & health, skill development, MSMEs, innovation and research, agriculture, manufacturing, industrial activities, services sector.

Due to the daunting impact of pandemic COVID-19, hospitality, tourism and logistics activities have suffered both at national level and states level. Despite this, Indian states have adopted a calibrated approach to overcome the daunting impact of COVID-19. The states have announced their respective budgets for FY2022 with a significant focus on healthcare, agriculture, social welfare, infrastructure development and employment generation. Majority of Indian states, in consonance with the Union Budget FY2021-22, have not proposed any new taxes to reduce the tax burden and rejuvenate demand and economic activities.

The focus of the States' budgets has been on health, education, infrastructure including water supply. Delhi budget has led emphasis on health, education, infrastructure including water supply. Haryana budget has focused on agriculture, health and infrastructure as key priority areas. The state budget has proposed several schemes to aid soil health and crop choices, crop residue management, crop diversification, zero budget farming, organic and natural farming and procurement.

The Punjab budget has focused on agriculture, health and infrastructure as key priority areas. Keeping in view, the importance of tourism in the state, various infrastructure programs for the development of key tourist spots in Udaipur, Jaipur, Ajmer and other districts of the state were announced in the Rajasthan budget. The Bihar budget has put a strong emphasis on the employment of 20 lakh people, for which the state government has announced several schemes. The Jharkhand budget laid special emphasis on issue of increasing MGNREGA wages and rural development.

Maharashtra budget has allocated Rs 8,420 crore for the urban development department. The state government announced the installation of Electric vehicle charging stations on major highways (Mumbai -Pune, Mumbai-Goa, Mumbai-Nashik). The Madhya Pradesh budget has proposed 4000 MW power project in Neemuch, Agar under Department of New and Renewable Energy. For FY2021-22, Karnataka budget has led a greater emphasis on women empowerment, tourism, agriculture and irrigation. The state budget has earmarked Rs 2 crores loan at 4% interest rate for women entrepreneurs of service sector. All these developments are expected to invigorate the economic growth of the states in the coming times.



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PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ISBN No. 978-93-84145-98-9

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PHD Research Bureau

PHD Research Bureau; the research arm of the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry was constituted in 2010 with the objective to review the economic situation and policy developments at sub-national, national and international levels and comment on them in order to update the members from time to time, to present suitable memoranda to the government as and when required, to prepare State Profiles and to conduct thematic research studies on various socio-economic and business developments.

The Research Bureau has been instrumental in forecasting various lead economic indicators national and sub-national. Many of its research reports have been widely covered by media and leading newspapers. The Research Bureau has undertaken various policy studies for Government of India and State Governments.

Research Activities	Comments on Economic Developments	Newsletters	Consultancy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Affairs Newsletter (EAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade and Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Profiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India's Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forex and FEMA Newsletter 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States' Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Economic Monitor (GEM) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic Research Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade & Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) Newsletter 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Releases on Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Development Monitor (SDM) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign exchange market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry Development Monitor (IDM) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments in International Trade 		



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Studies Undertaken by PHD Research Bureau

A: Thematic research reports

1. Comparative study on power situation in Northern and Central states of India (September 2011)
2. Economic Analysis of State (October 2011)
3. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy, Vision 2021 (December 2011)
4. Budget 2012-13: Move Towards Consolidation (March 2012)
5. Emerging Trends in Exchange Rate Volatility (Apr 2012)
6. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2010-11 (May 2012)
7. Global Economic Challenges: Implications for India (May 2012)
8. India Agronomics: An Agriculture Economy Update (August 2012)
9. Reforms to Push Growth on High Road (September 2012)
10. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2011-12: Beating Slowdown (March 2013)
11. Budget 2013-14: Moving on reforms (March 2013)
12. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities (November 2013)
13. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities: Suggestions Report (November 2013)
14. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry-2012-13 (December 2013)
15. Imperatives for Double Digit Growth (December 2013)
16. Women Safety in Delhi: Issues and Challenges to Employment (March 2014)
17. Emerging Contours in the MSME sector of Uttarakhand (April 2014)
18. Roadmap for New Government (May 2014)
19. Youth Economics (May 2014)
20. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2014-15 (July 2014)
21. Budget 2014-15: Promise of Progress (July 2014)
22. Agronomics 2014: Impact on economic growth and inflation (August 2014)
23. 100 Days of new Government (September 2014)
24. Make in India: Bolstering Manufacturing Sector (October 2014)
25. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2013-14 (November 2014)
26. Participated in a survey to audit SEZs in India with CAG Office of India (November 2014)
27. Role of MSMEs in Make in India with reference to Ease of Doing Business in Ghaziabad (Nov 2014)
28. Exploring Prospects for Make in India and Made in India: A Study (January 2015)
29. SEZs in India: Criss-Cross Concerns (February 2015)
30. Socio-Economic Impact of Check Dams in Sikar District of Rajasthan (February 2015)
31. India - USA Economic Relations (February 2015)
32. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2015-16 (February 2015)
33. Budget Analysis (2015-16)
34. Druzhba-Dosti: India's Trade Opportunities with Russia (April 2015)
35. Impact of Labour Reforms on Industry in Rajasthan: A survey study (July 2015)
36. Progress of Make in India (September 2015)
37. Grown Diamonds, A Sunrise Industry in India: Prospects for Economic Growth (November 2015)
38. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2014-15 (December 2015)
39. India's Foreign Trade Policy Environment Past, Present and Future (December 2015)
40. Revisiting the emerging economic powers as drivers in promoting global economic growth (February 2016)
41. Bolstering MSMEs for Make in India with special focus on CSR (March 2016)
42. BREXIT impact on Indian Economy (July 2016)
43. India's Exports Outlook (August 2016)
44. Ease of Doing Business : Suggestive Measures for States (October 2016)
45. Transforming India through Make in India, Skill India and Digital India (November 2016)
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47. Economy on the eve of Budget 2017-18 (January 2017)
48. Union Budget 2017-18: A budget for all-inclusive development (January 2017)
49. Annual Survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2015-16 (February 2017)
50. Worklife Balance and Health Concerns of Women: A Survey (March 2017)
51. Special Economic Zones: Performance, Problems and Opportunities (April 2017)
52. Feasibility Study (socio-Economic Survey) of Ambala and Rohtak Districts in Haryana (March 2017)



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53. Goods and Services (GST): So far (July 2017)
54. Reshaping India-Africa Trade: Dynamics and Export Potentiality of Indian Products in Africa (July 2017)
55. Industry Perspective on Bitcoins (July 2017)
56. Senior Housing: A sunrise sector in India (August 2017)
57. Current state of the economy (October 2017)
58. Equitable finance to fulfill funding requirements of Indian Economy (October 2017)
59. The Wall of Protectionism: : Rise and Rise of Protectionist Policies in the Global Arena, (November 2017)
60. India-Israel Relations: Building Bridges of Dynamic Trade(October 2017)
61. Role of Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) in Improving Export Competitiveness (November 2017)
62. India - China Trade Relationship: The Trade Giants of Past, Present and Future (January 2018)
63. Analysis of Trade Pattern between India and ASEAN(January 2018)
64. Union Budget 2018-19 – (February 2018)
65. Ease of Doing Work for Women: A survey of Delhi NCR (February 2018)
66. Restraining Wilful Defaults: Need of the hour for Indian Banking System (March 2018)
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69. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy(May 2018)
70. India's Free Trade Agreements Dynamics and Diagnostics of Trade Prospects(May 2018)
71. India – UK Trade Relations and Societal Links: Way Forward (June 2018)
72. Rural Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy(September 2018)
73. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2019-20 (Interim): Steady...strong...fastest moving economy (January 2019)
74. Interim Budget 2019-2020: A Dynamic, Inclusive & Pragmatic Budget (February 2019)
75. Women Entrepreneurship: Transforming from Domestic Households to Financial Independence (March 2019)
76. Prospects for Exports from India: Five Pronged Strategy to Achieve USD700 Billion Merchandise Exports by 2025 (March 2019)
77. India Towards Shared Prosperity: Economic Agenda for the Next five Years (March 2019)
78. Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households (March 2019)
79. India Inc. Speaks Live: Wish List for the Next Five Years (May 2019)
80. Suggestive Roadmap for Revitalizing Economic Growth (June 2019)
81. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2019-20 (July 2019)
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91. Report on impact of Pandemic COVID-19 by PHDCCI (April 2020)
92. Tax relief measures provided by Pandemic COVID-19 impacted Countries (April 2020)
93. Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 : PHD Chamber's detailed representation on short term and long term measures submitted to the Government (April 2020)
94. Mitigating the Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 on Trade & Industry: PHDCCI Representations to Government of India and State Governments (April 2020)
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96. Calibrated Approach to Exit from Lockdown (April 2020)
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98. Relief Measures provided by Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce & others (April 2020)
99. Relief measures provided by various countries to mitigate the daunting impact of pandemic COVID-19 on economy, trade and industry(April 2020)
100. Analysis of COVID at International and Sub-national Level- Speed of Spread, Mortality and Recovery(April 2020)
101. Supplement of Recent Notifications by the Central Government, State Governments and Tax Authorities to Mitigate the Impact of Pandemic COVID-19
102. PHDCCI COVID-19 Updates
103. PHDCCI Quick Survey on Post Lockdown Business Scenario (May 2020)
104. Impact of GST on Economy and Businesses



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105. Report on India's imports from China-Strategy for domestic capacity building (September 2020)
106. PHDCCI Economic and Business Momentum (EBM) Index (November 2020)
107. The Future of Expanding India-USA Bilateral Relations- Strengthening bilateral ties through FTA (November 2020)
108. PHDCCI Economy GPS Index January 2021
109. Analysis of Union Budget 2021-22 (February 2021)

B. State Reports

110. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
111. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
112. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
113. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
114. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
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137. Progressive Haryana: The Agricultural Hub of India (February 2019)
138. Analysis of State Budgets for 2019-20: Select States Vol-1 (March 2019)
139. Analysis of State Budgets for 2019-20: Select States Vol-2 (April 2019)
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